





PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference M/43274-PCT	FOR FURTHER ACTION		cation of Transmittal of International Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/EP2003/010166	International filing date (day) 12 September 2003 (12	• •	Priority date (day/month/year) 13 September 2002 (13.09,2002)
International Patent Classification (IPC) or n C07C 45/50			
Applicant	BASF AKTIENGESEL	LSCHAFT	
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Date of submission of the demand	Date	of completion	of this report
13 February 2004 (13.02.2004)		16 De	ecember 2004 (16.12.2004)
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International application No.

PCT/EP2003/010166

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V.	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1.	Statement			
	Novelty (N)	Claims	1-11	YES
		Claims		NO
	Inventive step (IS)	Claims	1-11	YES
		Claims		NO
	Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-11	YES
		Claims		NO
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2. Citations and explanations

(Assuming the priority claimed by the present application to be valid (the relevant priority document not being available), the P documents, D1 to D5, cited in the search report do not constitute prior art under the PCT examination procedure (PCT Article 33(2) and (3); see PCT Rule 64).)

Thus, the following prior art documents remain to be taken into consideration:

D6: WO-A 01/58589

D7: US-A 5710344.

The invention relates to a catalytic method for producing dialdehydes and/or ethylenically unsaturated monoaldehydes by reacting at least one compound with at least two ethylenically unsaturated double bonds with CO and H_2 . An essential structural feature of the catalysts of general formula I (claim 1), as used according to the invention, appears to lie in the special definition of the terminal groups $-PnR^1R^2$ and $-PnR^3R^4$, according to which at least one pyrrole group is covalently bound to each pnictogen atom ("Pn") via the nitrogen atom of the pyrrole

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group (see the corresponding "condition" in the definition of the ${\mbox{R}}^1$ to ${\mbox{R}}^4$ groups in claim 1).

Document D6, the closest prior art, likewise describes suitable catalysts for hydroformylation reactions, dienes (e.g. 1,6-heptadiene or 1,7-octadiene) also being explicitly named as potential substrates (see page 26, second paragraph). The general catalyst definition in D6 includes catalysts that have a bridged polycyclic core structure (formula I) to which are bound two groups, Y^1 and Y^2 , each group having one "pnictogen atom", that is to say P, As or Sb. Y1 and Y2 preferably stand for, inter alia, a phosphorus atom with groups of, for example, the $-PR^6R^7$ type (or oxygenic analogues thereof), wherein R^6 and R^7 can also mean hetaryl (e.g. pyrrole) (see D6, claim 1 and page 5, lines 19-21, page 6, lines 25-35 and page 10, lines 4-11 of the description). However, D6 gives a more explicit description of the use of phosphoric compounds with groups other than P-bound hetaryl groups (see D6, pages 14-17; the examples). Less explicitly disclosed in D6 is also the structural feature characterised as the aforementioned "condition" (see claim 1) of the catalyst structures to be used according to the invention. novelty of the method claimed in the present application can thus be acknowledged (PCT Article 33(2)).

This assessment is likewise valid in relation to the teaching of D7, which discloses differently structured hydroformylation catalysts (see the core structure).

Since the teaching of D6 in its entirety would tend to guide a person skilled in the art to the use of <u>aryl</u>-substituted Pn chelate ligands (see the description,

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pages 14-17; the examples; the claims in their entirety), the critical significance of the essential structural feature of the hydroformylation catalysts to be used according to the invention (see above) cannot be derived therefrom in an obvious manner. This also applies, in particular, to the catalyst group that is additionally defined by a bridging group Q, in which Q stands for a xanthene-diyl group (S, or Si analogues thereof) (see compounds 1-43, page 24 ff.; the examples, page 48 ff.). No such structural modification of the core part is in any way suggested in D6.

Although D7 also proposes phosphoric chelate ligand complexes with pyrrole groups for the hydroformylation of dienes, said complexes differ structurally from the catalysts used according to the invention by virtue of the totally different nature of the core structure, which consists of 1,1'-biphenylene- or 1,1' binaphthalene units. In the light of the available prior art, therefore, the subject matter of the claim can also be considered to involve an inventive step (PCT Article 33(3)).